VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GEN^L. ADVERTISER.

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AGENTS for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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Stephen Bullock, Esq.	Port Gibson, M. Ter.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers, plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 14th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 16th day of March, 1805,

BETWEEN

Charles Macmurdo, administrator of George Macmurdo, *Plaintiff,*

AND

John Thompson and Patrick Stewart, executors of John Ravenscroft, deceased, and Daniel Fisher, William Starke, junior, and Belfield Starke, executors of Bolling Starke, deceased, and John Starke Ravenscroft, *Defendants.*

THE defendants John Thompson and Patrick Stewart not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

The three following Stallions

Will cover at the Bowling-Green the present season:

Dare-Devil,

Sire of Schedoni, Brutus, Desdemona, Magnet, Mr. Harrison's Colt, (now Mr. Goodrichs's) and many other good racers, at SIX GUINEAS each mare, and One Dollar to the groom; to be discharged any time before the first of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare. Good pasturage, *gratis*—Servants boarded at 16-6 per week. Gentlemen wishing to have their mares fed, will please to send money with them to purchase grain, or it cannot be had. Notes for Six Guineas will be expected with the mares that do not remain with the horse; those left must be paid for before they are removed. Great attention will be paid them; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

VOLUNTEER, at *Ten Dollars* each mare, and Half a Dollar to the groom. He is a very fine bay horse, of good size, very stout and strong, with a great deal of bone, very fine action, and uncommon speed, and very likely to get good horses, either for the turf, carriage or saddle.

VOLUNTEER has been considered among the best running horses, and has won several races; among them a Jockey Club purse at Fredericksburg, and another at Richmond; and is as high bred a horse as any in the state. He was got by Bedford; his dam *Favorite*, a very fine English mare, got by O'Kelly's famous stallion Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse,) her dam by Mr. Fenwick's celebrated stallion Matchem, &c. &c. &c.

FORTUNIO, (the Teazer) at *Five Dollars* each mare: He was got by Cormorant; his dam, a thorough bred mare, by Old Janus.

The season will end the first day of August next.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, March 15th, 1805.

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this Office.

The celebrated English running Horse

Clifden,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables at Broad Rock, near Manchester, at *Twenty-Five Dollars* the season, (which may be discharged by the payment of *Twenty Dollars*, if paid within the season,) and *Half a Dollar* to the groom. The season will commence on the first of March, and end on the tenth of August. Good pasturage will be furnished *gratis*, and the utmost care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

CLIFDEN is a horse of uncommonly fine form, above fifteen and a half hands high, of a beautiful deep blood-bay, and perhaps the strongest made thorough-blooded horse on the continent. Large and powerful horses produce the only real good turf horses.

WILLIAM BALL.

Broad Rock, February 10th, 1805.

PEDIGREE.

I certify, that Clifden was gotten by Alfred, out of an own sister to the duke of Queensbury's bay horse, Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel, out of James Pennyman's famous Matchem mare.—Clifden was bred by the earl of Derby, and sold untried for 500 guineas.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxlease, Hampshire, August 18th, 1799.

A similar pedigree is given to Doctor Thornton by Sir John Lade, who states that his royal highness the Prince of Wales presented Clifden to him; that he was a good sound horse, and won him some thousands on the turf.

ALLIANCE.

Alfred was gotten by Matchem. { Rockingham's dam, Purity, by Matchem; Pumpkin, Maiden, Conundrum, Ramthos, Riddle, &c. by Matchem.

Alfred's dam by Snap. { Old Medley's dam by Snap, Snap Dragon, [dam of Old Selima's] dam by Snap, Old Shark's d. by Snap, et.

Clifden's dam by Florizel. { Old Diomed [imported from England and now standing at 50 dolls. a mare in Virginia] by Florizel.

Florizel by old King Herod. { High Flyer by Old King Herod, Woodpecker, [fire of Cormorant and Dragon] Magnet, [fire of Dare Devil] the famous running mare Muse, by King Herod.

Clifden's grandam by Matchem; so that he possesses double close crosses of Old Matchem, which covered at 50 guineas a mare, for the nine last years of his life, twenty-five mares by subscription, and died at 33 years of age! He was by old Cade the best son of the Godolphin Arabian. Thus Clifden descends immediately from the best stock on earth, and his pedigree cannot be exceeded, indeed scarcely equalled.

PERFORMANCES.

In the year 1792, at 5 years old, he won ten times out of his twelve first races, as may be seen by the Racing Calendar, which was unequalled for 8 years except by Buzzard.

1. In 1792, Thursday, August 2d, a sweepstakes made for Lewes, but run at Brightelmnston, weight 12 stone 3lb, 2 miles.

Mr. O'Kelly's b. m. Miss Windmill, by High Fyler, rode by himself, 1—
Mr. Chichester's g m by King Fergus, rode by Lord Barrymore, 2—
Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, by Alfred, rode by himself, 3—

2—Lewes, August 9th—a match for 100 guineas, 12 stone each.

Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, rode by Lord Barrymore, 1—1—1
Mr. Chichester's g m by King Fergus, rode by Mr O'Kelly, 2—1—2

3—New Market, first October meeting, same year Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, by Alfred, 5 years old, walked over the Beacon course, on Friday the 5th, and received the 70 gs purse.

4—Second October meeting, same year, Monday 15th, Clifden, carrying 9 stone 12lb, beat Sir Chas. Bunbury's Playfellow, 4 years old, carrying 7 stone 8lb, d. i. 50 guineas—2 to 1 on Clifden.

5—Same day he received 10 guineas from Mr Chichester's Minister, 12 stone each, d. i. 25 guineas.

6—On the 17th, Clifden, carrying 9 stone, beat Mr O'Kelly's Big Ben [imported by the name of Traveller into Virginia] by Eclipse, carrying 8 stone 3lb, both 5 years old—50 guineas.

7—On the 19th, Clifden beat the duke of Grafton's Prunella, in a sweepstakes of 25 guineas each, 10 guineas forfeit, and received forfeit from his royal highness the duke of York's Fire, Sir Charles Bunbury's Amelia, Lord Clermont's Heroine, Mr Golding's Nameless.

8—On the 20th he beat Mr O'Kelly's Slack across the Flat, 50 guineas; 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Clifden.

9—On the 3d October, at Houghton meeting, Monday 29th, he received 40 guineas from Sir Ch. Bunbury's Amelia—100 guineas, half forfeit.

10—Same day he received 25 guineas from his royal highness the duke of York's Pyracmon—100 guineas, half forfeit.

11—Next day, 30th October, Mr Montolieu's Halkin, by Jupiter, beat Sir John Lade's Clifden,= 100 guineas.

12—November 1st, Clifden, 5 years old, carrying 8 stone 8lb, beat Mr O'Kelly's Exciseman, by Sweetbriar, aged, carrying 8 stone 4lb—50 guineas.

The last race Clifden run, in 1792, was against the duke of Bedford's large horse Dragon, by Woodpecker. This was an astonishing race; each horse was rode by his owner, and carried 15 stone, or 210lb. over the Beacon course, 4 miles and nearly a quarter, for 300 guineas, Clifden was beat; but the duke of Bedford rode 15 stone, and Sir John Lade was obliged to carry about five stone dead weight, enough to kill even a good horse. Dragon never ran another successful race. Clifden, owned by the honorable Mr Bowes, ran the next year, and beat Mr O'Kelly's br. g. carrying above 12 stone each, rode by the owners, over the new course, Lewes, for 100 guineas—5 to 4 on Clifden.

The duke of Queensbury's Mulberry, full brother to Clifden's dam, beat the following horses at New Market—Lord Darby's Sir Peter Teazle, over the Beacon course, for 500 guineas, and his lordship has since refused 6000 guineas for Sir Peter, as stated in a letter to Doctor Thornton in 1800. Mulberry also beat Lord Clermont's Collector, over the six mile course, for 300 guineas; likewise the Yellow mare, for 300 guineas, B. C.—also Lord Clermont's Woodcock, d. i. for 200 guineas. In a sweepstakes of 50 guineas each, d. i. he beat Lord Clermont's Woodcock 2d, and Mr Fox's Braganza 3d. In a sweepstakes of 300 guineas each across the Flat, he beat Mr Bullock's grey Pumpkin 2d, and Clermont's Osprey 3d. And in a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, he beat the duke of Grafton's Oberon 2d, Lord Clermont's Woodcock 3d, and Mr Vernon's Mufti 4th. Thus Clifden, besides being a capital runner himself, is altogether from the first rate running stock.

In a letter from Mr Sturt, member of parliament for Dorsetshire, to Doctor Thornton, he say, "I know of four or five very promising colts of Clifden's get. One in particular of the honorable Lione Daners, another of Doctor Barnes's, and I have a yearling in my possession, which I think the finest colt of his age I ever saw. From having seen these, [his first colts] I repent having parted with him, and would willingly re-purchase the horse."

Mr Ringgold, at whose farm he stood in Washington county, Maryland, says Clifden's colts are the finest he ever saw, in every respect.

Clifden had only 50 mares in Virginia the season of 1802, the season after his colts being seen, he had 100 mares.—Colonel Patteson, with whom he first stood, says no colts have been seen equal to Clifden's since the time of Old Janus.

I do hereby certify, That Clifden stood in Chesterfield county at my stable, that he is a remarkable sure foal-getter, and his colts are large and handsome.

Given under my hand, this 30th day of January, 1804. THOMAS BRANCH.

Tobacco Land for Sale.

IN Amherst county, on Horseley's creek, 509 acres of rich TOBACCO LAND, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of Wincanton.—This land has the advantage of lying on the main road leading from Amherst courthouse to Waugh's ferry on James river, is a valuable stand for a country store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpin'd with brick; also, a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size wall'd up with stone—there is also a taylor's and saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house, with three rooms below and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy-five acres cleared, all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation; it has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel where there is an inspection of tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.—As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without reviewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferros & Loving who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make sale, and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

GILLIAT & KIRBY.

Richmond, March 19th, 1805.

THE above tract of Land and Improvements, will be offered for Sale at Amherst Court House, on Monday the 15th of July next, (being Court day,) on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months. A Deed of Trust will be required on the premises, or satisfactory security for punctual payment.

Gilliat & Kirby.

(12wtds)

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE CHASE.

Wednesday, February 26.

Mr. CAMPBELL then rose and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate,

It is with peculiar diffidence I rise, in compliance with the duty affigned me, to address this honorable court on this important occasion. Sensible of my own incompetency to do that justice to the investigation of this cause, which its importance, and the influence that the whole tranfaction is calculated to have on the jurisprudence of our country, would seem to require, I should have felt disposed to decline the undertaking; but called upon by the representatives of the nation, to aid in supporting a prosecution which they have deemed it proper to institute for the public good, I conceive it my duty to yield up, in some degree, my own feeling, to obey the voice of my country, and perform the duties imposed upon me thereby. Under this impression I shall endeavor to execute the trust reposed in me on this occasion, in such manner as the very short time left me from other public avocations, and the limited means of information on subjects of this nature, which the present situation of this place affords, will enable me. I feel, however, sir, considerable confidence in this undertaking, from the consideration that there are other gentlemen associated with me on this occasion, who are fully competent to do complete justice to the subject. And a still higher degree of confidence arises from a perfect conviction, that the honorable members who compose this high tribunal, and who are to pronounce the final decision in this cause, are well qualified to investigate its merits; and that their talents and experience are such as to preclude even the possibility of a defeat of justice taking place, in consequence of any deficiency that may exist in the exertions of council on either side.

The scene presented to the nation by this trial, is more than usually interesting and important. One of the highest officers of the government, called upon by the voice of the people, through their representatives, before the highest tribunal known to our constitution; that same tribunal that sanctioned his elevation; to answer for the abuse of the power with which he has been entrusted. It is a melancholy truth, that derogates much from the dignity of human nature, but it is a truth that has been for ages established by experience, that high and important powers have a tendency to corrupt those on whom they are conferred. Few minds are possessed of sufficient integrity and independence, when elevated above the ordinary level of the great mass of their fellow citizens, to resist the impulse their high station gives them, to grasp at still greater powers, and prostitute those which they already possess.

Hence it has been the great exertion of all governments, who regard the rights and liberties of the people, and still must continue to be so, to watch over the conduct of the high and confidential officers of state, and guard against their abusing the powers reposed in them. For this purpose the mode of trial by impeachment was resorted to in very early times in that country from which we have derived most of our laws and usages. Nearly five hundred years ago, the representatives of the people in that nation felt themselves clothed with sufficient authority to check the abuses of power, in the highest officers under the crown, by calling upon them by impeachment to answer before the house of lords for their conduct, and punishing them for such acts as were unauthorised, illegal, or oppressive.

It was a wise and politic measure to have charges of this nature tried by the highest tribunal in the nation, that would not be awed by the great powers and elevated standing of the accused, nor influenced by the popular voice of the accusers, further than a strict regard to impartial justice would require. As I conceive, therefore, that pure and unstained impartiality ought to be the characteristic feature in the trial by impeachment, I shall for myself, and I conceive I may in the name of the representatives of the people, utterly disclaim any design or wish, that party considerations, or difference in political sentiments, should, in the remotest degree, enter into the investigation or affect the decision of this question. Yet in order to ascertain the motives that actuated the respondent, it may become necessary to notice the difference of political sentiments, so far as regarded the accused, and those who are stated to have been injured by his conduct, at the time those transactions took place, that gave origin to this prosecution.

In the view which I propose taking of this subject, I shall in the first place notice the provisions in the constitution relative to impeachment, and endeavor to ascertain the precise object and extent of such provision so far as the same may relate to the present case.

The first provision in the constitution on this subject, (art. 1st, sec. 3d,) declares, that the senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.

Here we discover the great wisdom of the framers of the constitution. The highest and most enlightened tribunal in the nation is charged with the protection of the rights and liberties of the citizens against oppression from the officers of government under the sanction of law; unawed by the power which the officer may possess, or the dignified station he may fill, complete justice may be expected at their hands. The accused is called upon before the same tribunal, and in many instances, before the same men, who sanctioned his official elevation to answer for abusing the powers with which he had been entrusted. Men who are presumed to have had a favorable opinion of him once, are to be his judges; no inferior or co-ordinate tribunal is to decide on his case, which might from motives of jealousy or interest be prejudiced against him and wish his removal.—No, sir, his judges, without the shadow of temptation to influence their conduct, are placed beyond the reach of suspicion.

The next provision in the constitution declares that judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

Here the constitution seems to make an evident distinction between such misdemeanors as would authorise a removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office, and such as are criminal, in the ordinary sense of the word, in courts of common law, and punishable by indictment. So far as the offence committed is injurious to society, only in consequence of the power reposed in the officer being abused in the exercise of his official functions, it is enquirable into only by impeachment, and punishable only by removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office; but so far as the offence is criminal, independent of the office, it is to be tried by indictment, and is made punishable according to the known rules of law in courts of ordinary jurisdiction. As, if an officer take a bribe to do an act not connected with his office, for this he is indictable in a court of justice only. Impeachment, therefore, according to the meaning of the constitution, may fairly be considered a kind of inquest into the conduct of an officer, merely as it regards his office; the manner in which he performs the duties thereof; and the effects that his conduct therein may have on society. It is more in the nature of a civil investigation, than of a criminal prosecution. And though impeachable offences are termed in the constitution high crimes and misdemeanors, they must be such only so far as regards the official conduct of the officer; and even treason and bribery can only be enquired into by impeachment, so far as the same may be considered as a violation of the duties of the officer, and of the oath the officer takes to support the constitution and laws of the United States, and of his oath of office; and not as to the criminality of those offences independent of the office. This must be enquired into and punished by indictment.

This position is strongly supported by the mode of proceeding adopted by this honorable court in cases of impeachment. You issue a summons to give notice to the accused of the proceeding against him; you do not consider his personal appearance necessary; you issue no compulsory process to enforce his personal attendance; and you pass sentence, or render judgment on him in his absence. But in all criminal prosecutions, compulsory process must issue at some stage of it to enforce the defendant's appearance; unless outlawry in England be considered an exception, which, it is believed, is not resorted to in this country, and his personal appearance is considered absolutely necessary; and in almost every case he must be present when sentence is pronounced against him. The construction of the constitutional provision appears to be absolutely necessary, to avoid the absurd consequence that would arise from a different construction; that of punishing a man twice

for the same offence, which could not have been intended by the framers of the constitution. The nature of the judgment which you are bound to render, and not to exceed, appears also conclusive on this head. You can only remove and disqualify an individual from holding any office of honor, trust or profit. This cannot be considered a criminal punishment; it is merely a deprivation of rights; a declaration that the person is not properly qualified to serve his country. Hence, I conceive, that in order to support these articles of impeachment, we are not bound to make out such a case as would be punishable by indictment in a court of law.* It is sufficient to shew that the accused has transgressed the line of his official duty, in violation of the laws of his country; and that this conduct can only be accounted for on the ground of impure and corrupt motives. We need not hunt down the accused as a criminal, who had committed crimes of the deepest die; and this honorable court are not authorised to inflict a punishment adequate to such crimes, if they had been committed and could be established. With this view of the meaning of the constitutional provision relative to impeachments, I shall proceed to examine the articles now under consideration, and the evidence given to support them. In the course of this examination, we apprehend, it will clearly appear, that the whole conduct of the judge in the several transactions, for which charges are alledged against him, *had its origin* in a corrupt partiality and predetermination, unjustly to oppress, under the sanction of legal authority, those who became the objects of his resentment in consequence of differing from him in political sentiments; turning the judicial power, with which he was vested, into an engine of political oppression. So completely, it is conceived, that this motive pervaded the whole of his judicial transactions now in question, that there is not a single act charged in the articles of impeachment, that is not strongly marked with manifest oppression, springing from political intolerance, under the mask of administering justice. This is the corrupt origin from which have issued all the evils complained of; this has for ages been the scourge of society; and it is all important, that in our country, which is yet in its infancy, when this poisonous germ cannot have taken deep root, it should be crushed in its embryo, and not permitted to gather strength by the sanction of high and superior authority.

In order to observe some arrangement in the investigation of this subject, I propose to consider, first, under one general view, the conduct of the judge on the trial of Fries for treason, as stated in the charges contained in the first article; and,

Secondly, I will consider also under one general view, the conduct of the judge in the trial of Callender for a libel, as stated in the several charges contained in the second, third, and fourth articles of the impeachment. The fifth and sixth articles I will leave to be supported by those gentlemen associated with me in the management of this prosecution, who have been more conversant than myself with the laws of, and practice of the courts, in Virginia, upon which the support of these articles materially depend; and the remaining articles, to wit: the seventh and eighth, will be chiefly relied upon by me, to shew the spirit of oppression, partiality and political intolerance, that marked the whole judicial career of the judge, during the course of these transactions, thereby establishing more clearly the motives that actuated his conduct in the several acts charged as misdemeanors in the articles already noticed and relied upon.

In examining the first article, I shall rely upon the following positions:

First, that under the eighth article amendatory of the constitution of the United States, (referred to in this article of the impeachment) which secures to the defendant in all criminal prosecutions the assistance of counsel, he is thereby entitled to the *rigor* of such counsel being heard in his defence by the court, before a decision be made and declared against him on the law arising in his case, and also, that such counsel should exercise their professional rights in making his defence, according to the known and established laws and usages of the nation, free from any arbitrary controul or restriction whatever.

Secondly, that in the trial of Fries for treason, the judge did, by delivering an opinion in writing on the law arising on the case, before counsel were permitted to be heard in his defence, effectually deprive the defendant of any benefit from the assistance of counsel.

Thirdly, that he imposed on the counsel engaged for the defendant, arbitrary restrictions and controul, in the exercise of their professional rights, unknown to and unauthorised by the laws and usages of the nation, which compelled them to relinquish the defence of the prisoner.

Fourthly, I will then insist that this conduct was such a flagrant violation of his duty, as could only spring from corrupt motives, and a disposition to oppress those who became the objects of his resentment.

With regard to the first position, that counsel ought to be permitted to be heard for a defendant before a decision should be declared against him; and also that the counsel ought to be protected in the exercise of their professional rights, according to the usages and practice of courts, it appears to me substantially supported by the constitutional provision already noticed, securing to the defendant the assistance of counsel, and to be a necessary consequence of that provision; and essential, in order to give effect. For in the first place, as to the law, of what use would the assistance of counsel be to the defendant, if a decision of the law arising in his case should be deliberately made up by the court, committed to writing to give it more solemnity and effect, and delivered, or made known, before such counsel were permitted to be heard in his defence? What hopes could the counsel entertain of being able to convince a court, than an opinion, thus deliberately formed, and solemnly made known, was incorrect and ought not to have been given? Surely if the right to the assistance of counsel, secured to a defendant, means any thing, it must mean that he should have an opportunity through his counsel, to make his case known to the court, to explain the law arising thereon, and shew, as far as it could be done, that according to the true construction of the law applying to his case, or under which he is charged, he is not subject to its penalties; before their opinion be declared on the subject, while the mind of the court is unbiassed, open to conviction, and capable of duly weighing the arguments that may be advanced on either side. But when an opinion is deliberately declared, or made known, against a defendant before he is permitted to be heard by counsel his case is prejudged, the character of the court is committed in a very great degree to support such opinion, the arguments of counsel cannot be expected to be heard by such a court, with impartiality or fairness, that go to prove such opinion to be erroneous; and under such circumstances, the aid of counsel is a mere name without benefit; a form without substance. But again, if such counsel were subject to the arbitrary controul and restriction of a court, of every capricious and irritable judge; if they were not protected in the performance of their professional duties, so long as they acted within the laws of their country and the known usages and practice of courts, of what use would their assistance be to the accused, or what substantial aid could they afford him in making his defence? The counsel would have no rule to direct them in shaping their clients defence. When they had prepared to examine his cause in the manner heretofore usual in courts, and upon grounds, which they conceived most likely to establish his innocence and procure his acquital, they might be stopped at the very threshold of the defence, surprised with a new and unheard of mode of proceeding, presented with a digested and formal opinion upon the points they intended to contest; and informed that in the remarks they might be permitted to make to the court, to shew that such opinion was not correct, they must confine themselves in their endeavors to establish the doctrine they might advance, to the producing of authorities of a certain description; and must not extend their researches after decisions, on similar cases, beyond certain prescribed limits, as to time and the kind of decisions. Under such circumstances no counsel could render any substantial service to the accused; none would be found to submit to the tyranny of such a practice.

Further, it is conceived an universal rule of construction, that when a right is secured to any person, by a law, the means of acquiring the benefit of that right are thereby also secured to him. The constitution secures to the defendant in all criminal cases the assistance of counsel in his defence; the only means by which the benefits of that right can be obtained by such defendant, it is conceived must be, by permitting counsel to be heard in his behalf, before his case is decided against him, and by protecting such counsel in the due performance of their professional duties. These rights are secured to counsel for the benefit of those for whom they are concerned, and whose interests they advocate; and not for their own advantage. And here it may be proper to observe, that though counsel may be considered in some respects as officers of the court, and in a certain degree subject to their controul and direction; yet, it is certain, while they act within the line of their duty, and the known sphere of their action as counsel, their rights are as sacred as those of the court; and they are, in performing their professional duty in a certain sense, as independent of the court, as the court are of them.

The second position proposed to be established and relied upon, to wit, that the judge did, in the trial of Fries for treason, by delivering an opinion in writing on the law arising on the case, before counsel was permitted to be heard in his defence, effectually deprive the defendant of any benefit from the assistance of counsel, is in part a deduction from the preceding position and supported by it. The fact of the judge's delivering an opinion in writing, in this case against the defendant, previous to permitting counsel to be heard in his defence, is admitted by the judge in his answer, and is also established beyond a doubt by the evidence of Messrs. Lewis, Dallas, Tilghman, and indeed of all the witnesses on the subject. No difference exists in the evidence of the different witnesses with regard to the written opinion being delivered before the cause was heard. The statement briefly is, that after the court met, the jury were called and many of them answered and appeared; the prisoner was (Mr. Lewis believes) in court; the counsel assigned the prisoner, had not all got to the bar; when the judge handed down, or threw on the clerk's table, several papers, each containing the opinion of the court on the law that was to decide the defendant's fate: one of these copies the judge said, was to be given to the counsel for the defendant; one to the attorney for the United States, and one to be delivered to the jury before they retired on the case. Some of the gentlemen about the bar began to copy these papers: Mr. Lewis one of the counsel for the defendant, refused to receive or read it, declaring his hand should never be tainted by reading a prejudged opinion in any case, but especially in a capital one. The papers were subject to public inspection; the jurymen then might, and probably did, read the opinion. That the formal opinion of the court on the law, being made known to the jury before the case was heard, would bias their minds against the defendant, and render an impartial enquiry into his case next to impossible. The counsel had no hopes of changing an opinion thus deliberately and formally made up, and stamped with the solemnity of a written sentence; the judge by deciding the law seemed to have decided the facts also, as he must have assumed them as proved, in order to found his opinion upon them; and indeed the answer states that no doubts existed with regard to the facts, or evidence in the case on either side; the jury would, therefore, consider such opinion as a decision of the whole case, and would be prepared, so far as they could be influenced by the judge, to pronounce the defendant guilty, before they heard the cause examined, or even a syllable of the evidence. In a case thus situated, how could the defendant be said to enjoy the benefit of the assistance of counsel; when the whole case was decided before counsel was permitted to be heard; and no ground left for them to occupy.

This mode of proceeding, adopted by the the judge, was therefore, a direct violation of constitutional right secured to the defendant, of having the assistance of counsel in criminal prosecutions; for it cannot be pretended that to hear counsel after the cause was substantially decided, would be complying with the true intent and meaning of the constitution; for this would render the provision totally futile and useless, and would be calculated only to deceive unfortunate defendants, who might place reliance upon it. The judge, in delivering this opinion, introduced a mode of proceeding new and before unknown in our jurisprudence; and contrary to the known and established usages and practice of the country; all the legal characters that have been examined as witnesses on both sides, and most of the witnesses to this article were legal characters, prove the fact, that no such practice ever did exist in this country; not one solitary case can be adduced of a similar proceeding by a judge, either in this country or in that from which we have taken most of our laws and usages. The writers on the laws of England afford no instance of this kind; and it was left for judge Chase to introduce this extraordinary and before unheard of mode of administering justice.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICE.

THERE was committed as a runaway to the jail of this county, on the 19th February last, a Negro Man, 5 feet 4 inches high, says his name is DAVID; that he was purchased by a gentleman from a man in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and sold to a Mr. Ben. Henderson, of South Carolina. The said runaway is about 24 years of age. His owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

J. W. REVERE, Jailor,
Lancaster Court-House, Virginia.
Jan. 30.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:
SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1805.

DIED—on Wednesday evening last, much regretted, after a tedious indisposition of a dropsical nature, Mr. JOHN DIXON, of this city, Printer. To an upright ness of deportment, an urbanity of manners, and the mildest of dispositions, he united a benevolence, a philanthropy of heart, which commanded the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. The recollection of the virtues of the deceased will often fill the eye of friendship with the tear of sympathetic regret.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. II.

REMARKS

CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW BANK AT RICHMOND.

THE opposition to the establishment of a new and independent bank has not been reduced to such certainty, as to afford a full opportunity for argument or explanation. The most common assertion is, that it will not be granted by the legislature, because the public being already so much interested in the present bank, the legislature cannot, nay, durst not, defend or justify votes for another. These opponents say, that an independent bank will produce rivalship, and contention; that the old establishment will be injured in its dealings by a new one, and that therefore the legislature ought never to grant another charter. The chief design of these remarks is to obviate these objections.

The arguments which are used upon this occasion, are precisely such as would suit trading companies, which were engaged in the same course of traffic, and had established themselves in the vicinity of each other, for the avowed purpose of employing their capitals in the same trade, when the objects of their pursuit were sufficient for both. If they possessed common sense, they would not, in such a case, be competitors—they would not stand in each others way. But if they chose, they could give aid to each others schemes by a combination to keep down the price of the articles which they wanted. On the other hand, if the articles were scarce, and the market would not supply the demands of both, then a rivalship would naturally ensue, and an active competition would of course exist.

If we examine the system of banking by this, it will be found that there is no similitude. The dealings of a bank must have a point, beyond which they cannot be extended, and this depends on the amount of capital. The incidents of every day prove, that the banking capital, which is employed at Richmond, is not equal to the demands of the borrowers. Some of the best informed men positively declare, that more than double as much money as is really lent, might be distributed with ease and safety. The writer believes that this may be relied upon, and therefore he is an advocate for an increase of capital, & for reasons, some of which will not be here offered, he prefers a new bank. If he is correct in these data it will be in vain to say that a new bank will become a rival. On the other hand, the two banks may become confederates in the same system of dealings—each will find opportunities for negociations fully equal to their capitals, and prudence will dictate a liberal policy towards each other.

So likewise, if two ships should go to a foreign port to purchase cargoes of foreign produce, and the supercargoes should discover that there was a much greater quantity of the articles which they wanted than would supply the demands of both, they certainly would not appear in the market as competitors—so far from it, 'tis likely they would combine with each other for the purpose of obtaining the articles, at a reduced price. And again, if two ships should arrive at the same port with cargoes of articles which the inhabitants were in want of, both of which cargoes were insufficient for the demand, would it not be likely that the supercargoes would form a proper understanding with each other, so that they might derive all the advantage which the wants of the inhabitants and the scarcity of the articles would allow?

If the gentlemen who talk of the opposition of banks will consider these arguments—if they will recollect that the demands for loans, will be great enough to employ the capital of both—and that each may extend their dealings with less fear and greater profit, while they are content to enjoy an equal participation of the general benefit, then it will be impossible that the directors can so far forget the interest of the institutions, over which they preside, as to act in hostility, when their interest prompts them to co-operate and assist each other.

From these considerations, let us turn to the only thing which really deserves enquiry—and that is, whether there will be a sufficient demand for money from men who are trust-worthy, to employ, not only the capital of the bank of Virginia, but that which is proposed to be established.

Traders, who understand both the principles and details of commerce, who reside at a place where the trade is increasing, and where it wants only the aid of capital, will always find sufficient means to employ much more money than they can command. Let it be supposed, that the active and clear capital of an individual is 50,000 dollars. To manage this, he is obliged to support certain establishments. If he is an importer of foreign merchandize, or exporter of our own produce, he will find it easy to employ double the amount of his capital, with very little additional expence. Hence, therefore, two banks will be more likely to assist him than one.

A merchant who has a capital of 50,000 dollars, may safely employ the same sum of borrowed money. Where the discounts of a bank are liberal, and the plan of the operations is systematical, the increased capital may be borrowed from the bank. Therefore, if the actual capital of Richmond should be equal to two millions of dollars, the owners of it may safely employ as much more in the same course of business.

It is not pretended that the capital of the merchants of Richmond is either more or less than this sum. It has been assumed merely to assist the argument, and because it bears a relative proportion to the exports of the place.—If it be true that the domestic exports of this city amount annually to four millions of dollars, it will not be denied that a capital less than two millions will be sufficient to meet the usual sales and transfers from one merchant to another, and also to assist the exporters. The chief article of export is tobacco. That, for the most part, is sent to Europe. It commonly requires six months on the average of all exports to obtain returns, so that even with that advantage, it will require a double operation of the same capital, in the same year, to export the actual produce of the place.

In this way alone, the merchants can safely employ two millions of dollars, and it will be no less the interest of the cultivators than their own, if they can be allowed to assist their business with so much borrowed capital.—In the operations of merchandize, almost every thing may be ascertained by calculation. Suppose a merchant who deals on a capital of 10,000 dollars will pay annually in various expences 2,000—of course he must clear 20 per cent. or he will be worse at the end of the year than he was at the beginning. If he trades upon an advance of 10,000 dollars more of borrowed capital, his expences will not be increased, and he will be a clear gainer of all the difference between the percentage which he pays for the use of the money, and the profits of the trade—all this may be considered as clear profit, which not only operates to the benefit of his own family, but to the general advantage of society. At the same time, the lenders receive their interest, and are satisfied.

There is nothing unreasonable in the employment of borrowed capital. A great proportion of business is done by the use of credit, or borrowed money. That which is done by the means of the last, is more useful to the community and advantageous to the trader, because it is more active and satisfactory to all who are engaged in it. It saves disputes and prevents law-suits.

It is well known, that merchants who purchase their goods with ready money in Europe, gain at least 10 per cent. in the costs. While the general course of business is on credit, the few who purchase in this way are in the road to fortune, and provided they support their plans with capital, and execute them with prudence, they will enjoy the advantage of making much greater sales, or selling at much greater profits.

Traders of this class will contribute to the extension of the circulating medium, by which means others will by degrees have it in their power to divide the profits of the business with them.

This change in trade will be one of the consequences of the prevalence of the banking system; in the first stages the merchants will increase their capitals by large profits—but after a while, the consumers will enjoy the advantages in the prices which they will pay for their necessaries.

If these remarks are correct, it may [illegible] millions of dollars of banking capital employed in the various sales, shifts and [illegible] produce. The next enquiry should be [illegible] much more will be necessary to assist manufacturers, public and private improvements, arts, sciences and the importations of foreign merchandize. With respect to all these, except the last, nothing will now be said. With respect to the importations of foreign merchandize, the mind ranges into a boundless expanse, which can have no actual limitation, because this branch of dealing will depend upon collateral causes, concerning which the enquirer and calculator can make no decision. The answer which will now be given, will be to repeat what has been before said by the writer of these remarks upon another occasion.

"Even at this time, when commerce is in its infancy, the domestic exports of the city of Richmond exceed those of the whole state of Pennsylvania; while the city of Philadelphia, by the aids of several large banking institutions, imports a great portion of the merchandize which is retailed in the interior parts of this state; whereas, if proper aids were given to commerce, there is reason to believe, that in a little time, our own merchants might exclusively enjoy these advantages. It is believed that the establishment of another bank will have a speedy and powerful influence towards producing this desirable end; it would invite from other quarters of the world, to our different ports and harbors, men of capital, enterprize and genius, by whose means, an useful competition would be established, which would give energy to industry. It would afford to the cultivators the advantage of selling their produce in markets where there would be an active competition, and of purchasing their goods, with but a single remove from the hands of the European manufacturer."

"Let those who look through the contracted optics of personal interests or prejudices, examine the various geographical charts, and publications, which science has given to the world, and point to another spot, which combines so many natural advantages. It will then be discovered, that the city of Richmond ought to hold the scales of commerce between the eastern and western inhabitants. It is so far from the ocean as to render it safe from maritime depredations, and yet so near as to enjoy the advantages of foreign commerce. The situation is romantically beautiful. The air is salubrious. It is surrounded by a fertile country—supported by industrious inhabitants—and supplied from inexhaustible mines of coal and iron."

"If these things are true, do they not afford the most cogent reasons to justify another bank. Will it be said that a single bank, with a limited capital, and under the trammels of political fears and jealousies, can afford to commerce, agriculture, arts and science, those aids which they deserve; or will hold forth sufficient inducements for the owners of valuable cargoes to bring them hither for sale or give ample aids to the enterprise of our own industrious citizens?"

The view which has been taken demonstrates, that more banking capital may be used, and that the commercial wants of the place seem to require the proper organizations. If these results are admitted, the only important consideration to be weighed will be the simple proposition, "*whether it is preferable to increase the capital of the bank of Virginia without end or measure, according to progressive circumstances, or to organize an extensive and distinct system for the establishment of another or other independent banks, whenever and wherever they may be required.*"

The writer of this is firmly persuaded, that political expediency, moral justice and local conveniency, all cry aloud for the latter. He will not, therefore, allow himself to fear, that the people of Virginia are so far involved in the feuds of the times, as to hesitate in the choice. Let those who advocate the first part of the proposition, first satisfy themselves, that there exists competent powers even with the legislature, to increase the capital.—But if they can delude themselves into this opinion, then they will be requested to declare, whether they believe, that all the banking capital of this country ought to be involved in the same political vortex, even though the commercial and other demands and systems should extend it to twenty or thirty millions of dollars? Do they not foresee that the powers of the directors will increase, in proportion to the magnitude of the capital which they control? Pause, but a moment, reader, and anticipate the dangerous situation of a country, when five or six persons may have the power to command and controul, not only all the banking capital of a rich and enterprising people, but to multiply their powers of an unlimited issue of notes. There cannot be a man whose anticipations go so far, who can say that the capital of the present bank ought to be increased so much. To such a man, it may be rejoined—Let those who think so, stop at the threshold. Let us not lay the foundation of an error, which may terminate in the destruction of political rights—perhaps in the dissolution of the social compact. On the other hand, let it be supposed that thirty millions of dollars were employed in fifty or sixty separate independent banks. In such a state of things, there will be nothing to fear. Neither of these banks will have the power to produce much public or private injury, which will not recoil on themselves. They will operate as checks or balances to each other. This prosperous state of things is certainly in the womb of futurity. How soon and how extensively it will be enjoyed, depends upon the measures which may be adopted by the Virginia legislature. A wise system cannot fail to produce innumerable blessings. All that seems necessary is to make a beginning.

(*To be continued.*)

The subjoined papers we received yesterday from our attentive correspondent at Havanna.

(N. Y. Gaz. May 17.)

Havana, April 30, 1805.

SIR,

Your fellow-citizens of the United States, at present in this city, impressed with a deep sense of the situation into which our public affairs, and your and their private interests have been placed by the measures which have been enforced against you by some of the officers of this government, take the occasion which is thus presented, for expressing the sentiments which those measures have excited.

Desirous of giving our united and individual support to a public agent of our country, we feel particularly anxious to extend it to one for whom we entertain so great personal respect and esteem.

In a review of your management of the concerns of your nation, (which many of us have witnessed for a considerable length of time,) we perceive the most public spirited and disinterested motives influencing your conduct; and we are equally fixed in the belief, that, in no instance whatsoever, have you given just cause to this government for even a suspicion of a breach of its laws.

Confident, also, that in a further investigation of the matter, which has been ostensibly placed as the ground of the late proceedings against you, none will be found really to exist, we cannot but lament that steps so hasty, in their consequences so unpleasant, and so injurious to yourself and detrimental to the commercial interests of our common country, should have been adopted.

We offer to you, Sir, under all circumstances which shall arise, the continuance of our support: and our best wishes for your happiness and welfare.

JOHN MORTON, Chairman.

Nath'l. Fellows, jun
John Murdock,
James Gorham,
Edward Landers,
Amos Green,
James Perry,
J. B. Russell,
} Joint committee in behalf of sixty Am'n. merchants and masters of vessels.

To Vincent Gray, acting consul of the U. S. Havanna.

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THE ANSWER.

Havanna, April 30, 1805.

...es the high sense I have of so ... approbation and support as your ...

Conscious that I have at all times and in every instance wherein the interests of my fellow citizens were concerned, acted faithfully and to the best of my abilities in the promotion thereof, I cannot but feel gratified in your approbation. Equally conscious that I have in all my operations, both public and private, avoided every ground that could offer even a suspicion of interfering with or evading the observance of the laws of this colony, I cannot but be pleased with the confidence you have expressed in my integrity.

With such consciousness and such support, the tongue of malice, or the arbitrary measures of a government, cannot affect the peace of my own mind, or the sacredness of my reputation. I leave them both in the hands of that Providence, whose penetrating eye directs all sublunary affairs, and can justly estimate the workings of the human heart.

I reciprocate, gentlemen, with the utmost sincerity, the good wishes you have conveyed to me, in ardently desiring the advancement of your individual welfare and happiness.

(Signed) VINCENT GRAY.

To John Morton, esq chairman, &c.

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A public dinner was given to Vincent Gray, esq. on the 30th April, at the Commercial Hotel, in the Havanna, attended by sixty American merchants and masters of vessels, who presented to him the address of that date.

John Morton, esq of New-York, was in the chair:—N. Fellows, jun. of Boston, and captain James Perry, of R. Island, assisting as deputies. The American flag was displayed at the head of the table.

The whole was conducted with the greatest good humor, unanimity and regularity, and the following toasts drank:—

1. The United States of America—established on old and sound principles of civil government and private justice.

2. The President of the U. S.—In the administration of national affairs, he will not forget the rights of his fellow citizens in every country professing amity.

3. The memory of general Washington—a patriot, in all things upright, in none more conspicuous than in the rights of his countrymen.

4. The Congress of the U. S.—the constitutional sources of efficient power.

5. Our ministers, consuls and agents resident abroad—may they meet the support of every independent American.

6. The commerce of the U. S.—Fair winds, successful voyages, and good protection.

7. The memory of the late general Hamilton—revered by all parties.

8. Commodore Preble, and the squadron lately employed against Tripoli.

9. Captain Bainbridge, and his brave though unfortunate companions—may they be speedily released *without* ransome.

10. The army and navy of the U. States—may their *strength* be always commensurate with the exigencies of the nation—their *spirit* never will be wanting.

11. The marquis of Someruellos, a man of good principles—may he evince, that to "feel power should not be to forget justice."

12. The agriculture and yeomanry of the U. S. the principles of its strength.

13. The fair daughters of Columbia—virtue their best ornament, happiness their sure reward.

From the *London Morning Chronicle.*

Mr. EDITOR,

It is my misfortune to be a woman without any taste, and to be married to a very honest man who has a great deal too much. Since this cursed Egyptian style came into fashion, I have never had a moment's comfort. Every thing in and out of the house is transmogrified, and I sincerely believe if I fret myself to death, in spite of all the ridicule cast on Mr. Vanbutchel, my husband would have a satisfaction in making me into a mummy. Every article of furniture from the parlour to the garret, must look as if it was manufactured by a cabinet maker at Memphis or Cairo three thousand years ago. My eldest boy rides on a sphynx instead of a rocking horse, and my youngest has a pap boat in the shape of a crocodile. My husband has built a water closet in the form of a pyramid, and his shirts marked with a lotus. He talks in his sleep of Ibis, Apis and Sir Apis, and God knows what other heathen names, who he tells me, were more celebrated in Egypt than Lord Nelson or Sir Sydney Smith. Sir Apis was probably a baronet of that country, but nobody, I am sure, ever heard of the other gentleman. We have bull's feet or cows feet to all our old claw tables, and he has stuck in the hall a plaister of paris figure of an old gentleman with lappets on his head, whom he calls Osiris. The children's nurses crawl up the back stairs every night for fear of seeing him. My eldest girl's music master is turned away because he could not teach her to play on the sistrum, a thing like a horse shoe.

If our steward writes us word from the country of a flood that has carried off half the dead stock of a farm, my husband tells me the overflowing of the Nile is the blessing of Egypt, and we are to have a coach built in the spring with black, red, and brown panneis, and covered with hieroglphicks. For my part, I know not where this folly is to end, but, this I know, that I have already felt more of the plagues of Egypt than ever I read of were suffered before, and sincerely lament that all the architects and cabinet makers of that country did not form a part of Pharoh's host when he was crossing the Red Sea.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Though in much distress of mind,
Your very sincere admirer,
PRISCILLA PLAINSTITCH.

NEGOCIATION FOR LOUISIANA.

[The public have a right to know the history of their great public events. Much has been said concerning the extent of Mr. Livingston's instructions to negociate for that important and extensive province; and many speculations have been published as to the respective merits of that gentleman and of Mr. Monroe his colleague, in effecting the treaty. The business being now happily completed, and adjusted to the satisfaction of Spain, France, the United States, and the inhabitants of the ceded country themselves, there seems to be a peculiar satisfaction in taking a making a minute review of this great transaction. With this intention we publish an an account of the beginning and progress of the treaty, until its conclusion on the 30th April, 1803. The facts are said to have been written from Paris to Doctor Mitchill by a gentleman of the first credibility and information there; and are substantially the same which were circulated at Washington while the treaty and convention for Louisiana were under consideration by the Senate and by Congress. They shew the bold and decided conduct of Mr. Livingston, and give a fair view of his talents as a negociator, as well as the share he had and the part he acted in the acquisition of Louisiana.]

[Mer. Adv.]

Mr. L. had long foreseen that the possession of the east bank of the Mississippi, to which alone the views of our government extended, would be insufficient to insure our tranquility if an active, powerful, and enlightened people occupied the west bank, particularly that beautiful country that lies above the river Arkansas, opposite to our western establishments. He therefore, (though without powers) first endeavored to satisfy the people in power at Paris, that the establishment would be of no use to them; and that if they possessed Louisiana, it was proper to give us all the country above the Arkanas, in order to interpose us between them and Canada. He got his reflections on this subject submitted to the first Consul, through the brother of the latter; and notwithstanding his violent attachment to it, procured an assurance from him that some arrangement should be made satisfactory to us on this subject, and that it should be done in America by General Bernadotte.

In March Mr. L. ventured upon what was there considered as a bold and hazardous measure, a direct and forcible address to the First Consul personally on the subject of our claims; upon which, having received from him a *positive assurance* that they should be promptly and fully paid, Mr. L. began to look forward to this as a means of accomplishing his other objects because he felt an assurance that the First Consul could not go back from his personal promise; nor, in case of a war, which began to be probable, could he find any other means of discharging it.

The spirited conduct of our nation in the affair of New-Orleans was also of use, and so strongly pressed by Mr. L. that the French minister called upon him for some proposition relative to that country. Though wholly without powers, he ventured on the 14th March to make them explicitly for the east side of the river, and all above the Arkansas, on the west; he received a verbal assurance a few days after that the next day should bring him a full and satisfactory answer; and he doubted not that such was prepared; when, unfortunately, letters from Mr. Pichon were received, "and that all was quiet."—This determined them to wait to see whether the war would pass over, and whether a better bargain could not be made. But as our Minister continued to press the execution of their promise for the debt, had an explicit recognition of our right of depot, the First Consul announced to Council on the 8th (four days before Mr. Monroe arrived there) his determination to sell the country to us. The next day the Minister called upon Mr. L. for a specific proposition. The day after (the business being put into Mr. Marbois's hands) the minister alarmed Mr. L. by pretending that he had no particular authority to speak to him on the subject, but again called on him to say what he would give. When our Minister heard of Mr. Monroe's landing at Havre, he refused to act till his colleague arrived; but asked why they wished him to propose for the whole of Louisiana, when he had only asked the east side of the river, and a portion of the west? The minister told him that he had asked all that was worth having, and therefore must take the whole; to which Mr. L. said he had no objection, but would now wait till Mr. Monroe came up. On the morning of the 12th Mr. Monroe arrived. On the evening of the 13th Mr. Marbois called on Mr. L. and was surprised to see Mr. Monroe, not having, as he said, heard of his arrival; but, after a short visit, he begged that he would come to the treasury that evening at eleven. Mr. L. went accordingly, when they formally discussed the whole business of the cession, which Mr. L. told him he would communicate to Mr. Monroe, and he promised to get full powers; they were together till past two. The next day he presented Mr. Monroe to the minister, who received him politely, but said nothing of business. The great point having been got over (the difficulty of bringing the Consul to sell) their subsequent discussion related only to the price and matters of form; so that if Mr. Monroe had not been taken ill, and confined to his bed for ten or twelve days, having been taken ill the 4th day after his arrival, they would have agreed probably before the 20th of April, Mr. L. had to encounter great difficulties in this negociation. He had alternate hopes and fears, even after they had determined to sell, and had called upon him for a proposition; and even after the arrival of Mr. Monroe at Havre there was a moment in which he might have doubted Mr. Talleyrand's sincerity, particularly when on the 10th he told him that his proposition was unauthorised. Mr. L wished at that instant that Mr. Monroe had brought with him an assurance that New-Orleans was in our possession. This would not have injured us; but, as things have turned out, it is better that we did not seize it. There was a perfect accordance of sentiments between Mr. Monroe and Mr. L. in every measure that regarded the treaty, and in steps that had been taken to pave the way for its execution previous to his arrival. After that event nothing was left but some commercial arrangement, and the price; in which they met with much candour on the part of Mr. Marbois.

The treaty was considered at Paris as a most important acquisition, and procured Mr. L. the congratulations of all the corps diplomatique, who knew the difficulties he had to encounter on his arrival, and were warmly and vainly soliciting the payment of their claims, while we had got ours happily provided for.

Though the British have taken some merit for the treaty, they have not the least claim to it. Lord Whitworth declared, a few days before he left Paris, that Louisiana had never been an object of discussion between him and the French Government. This appears by the papers laid before Parliament; and Lord Hawkesbury, in announcing the treaty declared he had no knowledge of it till it was communicated officially by Mr. King, who himself knew nothing of it till concluded.

Our first account, which some foreign advices inconsiderately contradicted, has been proved to be correct, and Bonaparte has added the title of King of Italy to that of Emperor of France. The Italian Consulta of State, and the deputation of the Italian Republic headed by the Vice President Melzi, proceeded in great state to the Thuilleries on the 18th, where Bonaparte received them seated on his Throne and surrounded by the *Princes*, of his House, and the Great officers of State.

M. Melzi then addressed him in a short speech in which he pronounced a condemnation of the Constitution which has been given to the Italian Republic—a constitution which, considered as the mere creation and creature of circumstance, was too feeble to be permanent or respectable. He then read in Italian the resolutions passed by the Consulta, in which, after declaring the Government of the Italian Republic an Hereditary Monarchy, on the same principles as those which constitute the Government of the French Empire, they declare Napoleon Bonaparte King of Italy, and the Throne hereditary in his direct and legitimate male descendants natural or adopted. They declare also that the Crown of Italy can only be united to the Crown of France in *his* person; and that no future Emperor of France shall at the same time be King of Italy. At the same time whilst they give him the right of resigning the crown and naming his successor during his lifetime, they express their opinion that he cannot make use of it without compromising the safety, integrity, and independence of the state, so long as the French armies shall occupy the Kingdom of Naples, *the Russian armies Corfu, and the British Malta, and so long as the peninsula of Italy shall be menaced with being made every moment the field of battle of the greatest Powers in Europe.*

Bonaparte accepting the proffered crown with great willingness reminded the Consulta of the benefits he had conferred on them, and, acknowledging that the separation of the crowns of Italy and France might at present be fatal to the existence of the former, consented to keep the crown, till the moment should arrive in which he should be able to place it on a *younger head*, "who shall continue my work, and be ready to sacrifice his life to the happiness of the people, over whom Providence, the Constitution, and *my* will shall have called him to reign."

London Paper.

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

The following handsome notice of Judge Marshall's Life of Washington is extracted from a late respectable Magazine. We learn from various sources, that this American work is purchased and read with avidity in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, and that it is generally considered, by men of intelligence and candour, as a valuable addition to the stock of interesting historical information. The fourth volume of this work is now in the press in this city, and will shortly be published by the proprietor Mr. Wayne. [U. S. Gaz.]

—

The life of George Washington, &c &c. compiled under the inspection of the Honorable Bushrod Washington, from original papers bequeathed to him by his deceased relation.

The author of this interesting and valuable work is Mr. John Marshall, chief justice of the United States, the intimate friend and associate of Washington, and a gentleman who appears to be well qualified for the arduous and responsible undertaking.—Two volumes only have yet made their appearance, and the first of these consists of preliminary matter.—It is wholly occupied by the introduction, which gives an historical sketch of the Anglo American colonies before the war which established their independence. The second volume begins with the birth of Washington, and continues the history to the end of the second campaign of the war with Britain, when General Howe had obtained possession of New-York. The third volume continues it to 1779. In this work history and biography go hand in hand, each assisting and giving light to the other. Mr. Marshall in these volumes has delineated the public character of his hero in all its bearings, with a very faithful and spirited pencil; and those who regret the want of more ample information concerning the education and early habits, and who are anxious to know how his mind was formed, how his talents were unfolded, and what first called them into action, will be gratified in the succeeding volumes.

The work will be a permanent addition to our stock of national literature.

[Month. Mag. supp. Vol. 18. 587.]

Extract of a letter from Savanna la Mar, dated April 15.

"On Friday last, about three o'clock capt. Wolsey, of the Papillon, dispatched a Lieutenant with 30 men in a drogger, in quest of a privateer secreted under the rocks at the west end called Fronshore—About 8 o'clock in the evening the Spaniard fired a shot across them, and presently ran along side, ordering them to lower the foretail and jib, and throw a couple of ropes aboard and lash them together in two places; all which orders were obeyed punctually, and the deception so compietely carried on under the idea of her being a drogger loaded with plantains and yams, with the Lieutenant in disguise and two Negroes on Deck, that the Spanish captain would not believe the lieutenant when he told them to surrender, that he had no chance, the drogger having more men aboard than the privateer; he was therefore under the necessity of firing a volley of musketry into him, and boarded in the smoke, when a smart but very short conflict ensued, and several of the Spaniards jumped overboard; 8 out of 24 were killed or drowned, and 6 wounded, and some of them badly. On our side, the lieutenant a good deal bruised, one seaman wounded in the arm with a pistol ball, and another slightly wounded with a cutlass. The drogger with her prize arrived on Saturday forenoon, and the prisoners properly secured.

[*Jamaica paper.*]

NEW-YORK, May 15.

The brig Prudence, Bunker, arrived yesterday from Dublin. on the 3d cur. in lat. 41, saw several islands of ice, and among them a mast and spars, on which, as was believed, some human beings were clinging. She attempted, but in vain, to reach them; and, no doubt, they have miserably perished. Several hogsheads of rum were picked up about the same time; so that some vessel must have been recently lost in that quarter.

PITTSBURG, May 3.

On Monday arrived here, Col. Aaron Burr, late Vice-President of the United States, and the day following he sailed for New-Orleans. It is rumoured that he is to supercede Mr. Claiborne in the government of the Orleans Territory.

BOSTON, May 14.

Yesterday arrived the brig Orlando, captain Cottle, in 35 days from Morlaix (France.) The Brest fleet of 22 sail of the line had put to sea, but returned again to port. Some expectations of a war on the continent were entertained. Captain C. obligingly favored us with Paris papers to March 30, from which the following translations are hastily made.

—

PARIS, March 27.

The Emperor has issued a decree, appointing the 23d of May for his coronation at Milan. The different public bodies, in addressing Napoleon I. now style him "Emperor and King."

On Sunday last, Prince Napoleon Louis was baptised. After which a splendid dinner was given to the royal family, nobility, &c. &c.

Frejus, the place where the Emperor landed on his return from Egypt, is to be transformed into a very handsome port.

March 29.

The Cardinal Caprara, Archbishop of Milan, is to officiate at the coronation of Bonaparte; and his First Chamberlain, M. Rempasi, who is appointed to convey the ornaments to be used at the ceremony, has already left Paris.

In General Orders, dated on board "The Imperial Flotilla at Boulogne" the 22d of March, Admiral Lacrosse announces to the squadron his appointment to succeed Admiral Bruix, who died on the 13th of February.

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MADRID, March 5:

Two hundred and fifty letters of marque have been delivered against the English, at different Spanish ports.

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HAGUE, March 22.

New Batavian Constitution.—The legislative body assembled to-day in a committee of the whole in order to hear the reading of the reports of the two commissions, charged with the examination of the proposition of the government of state relative to the project of the new constitution, and of that concerning the raising of three terms of the imposition of the 9th of July 1804. Upon the first point the committee is of opinion, that the triple proposition ought to be sanctioned, which proposes, first, to submit the proposed constitution to the acceptance or the rejection of the Batavian people; 2dly, to propose to them the perpetual nomination of M. J. R. Schimmelpennick, as first pensionary counsellor; 3dly, that both these propositions should be conformable to the principles of the publication of the 14th September 1801. The commissioners have been led to adopt this opinion, principally from the reasons detailed in the message of the government of state, which require a change in our present social compact. After developing the reasons, which are deduced from the internal as well as external situation of the republic, the commission declares that these considerations have produced in their minds an unanimous conviction that in the actual situation of public affairs, the existing institutions are no longer adequate to insure the happiness of the people, the sole object of the social compact.

KINGSTON, (J.) April 22.

The calamity impending over our heads, by the shutting the ports against the importation of American provisions, on the 21st of the approaching month, cannot be looked to without horror and dismay. To the interested clamours of a few individuals, situated on the barren and inhospitable shore of Nova Scotia, and to the gross misrepresentations of their upholders in Great Britain, thousands of lives may fall a sacrifice, and the colonies eventually be plunged in ruin. Of the incompetency of the island, aided by the efforts of the parent, (in time of war) to supply its numerous population with provisions, even at an extravagant price, past years have afforded fatal proofs; yet, with increased numbers and diminished means, we are now left to the mercy of men who, however all grasping their avarice, have neither capital, credit, nor other power whatever to provide for our wants.

His Majesty's ship Defiree, with the last division of the homeward bound fleet, sailed from Port Royal, yesterday morning.

April 24.

All the officers belonging to his Majesty's squadron, that were on shore yesterday, received a peremptory order, in the forenoon, to join their ships without delay: it is understood that nearly the whole of the ships of the line in Port-Royal harbour will go to sea immediately.

Captain Weitby, late of the Defiree frigate, is promoted to the command of the Centaur of 74 guns.

POSTSCRIPT.

The schooner Packet, Luce, arrived at this port from N. York, spoke on the 19th the brig Dolly, of and for N. York, who fired several guns. Capt. Luce immediately bore down upon her, when the captain of the brig stated, that he was one of the homeward bound St. Domingo fleet—that three days previous to that, 4 schooners were taken out of the fleet by a French privatees; one of which (name unknown) was commanded by captain Hardie, and belonged to Norfolk. There were 6 other vessels in company with the Dolly.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, for ready money, on the 19th day of August next, at Laurence Gibbons's Tavern in York-Town,

A TRACT OF LAND,

LYING in the county of York, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, conveyed by Samuel Eddins to the late Samuel Shields and his heirs, in trust, to raise by sale three several sums of money due to John Jameson, William Cary, and Richard Bowler—This tract of land is covered with excellent timber, and lies convenient to navigation.

ROBERT & SAMUEL SHIELDS,
Heirs of said
SAMUEL SHIELDS, dec.

May 23d, 1805. 4w.

SWEET SPRINGS,

Monroe County—Virginia.

ROBERT DOUTHAT,

INFORMS the Public, he will keep the Sweet Springs the two ensuing seasons, and will be supplied with every conveniency the situation of them will admit of, on his former terms. He has enlarged his Stables, and has improved his Houses and Cabins, so as to make them much more comfortable than they were heretofore. He will have an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. *May* 20, 1805.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a bond given by the subscriber, to Mr. Robert Waller, ex'or. of William Waller, for 65l. has been lost or mislaid, so that the same cannot be recovered: this is to make public, that the amount of said bond, and interest thereon, has been paid, to Mr. George Nicholson, who afterwards became the ex'or. to the estate aforesaid. This advertisement will be plead in bar to any future claim on account of said bond.

GAWIN L. CORBIN.

York county, May 21st, 1805.

SURVEYOR's OFFICE.

J. WOOD, mathematical surveyor for the city of Richmond, informs those persons, who may desire to have any Lots surveyed or divided, to apply at his house opposite to Mr Copland's, Shocko Hill, and when from home, to leave a Card either there, or at Mr. *John Moody's*, the corner of the square. All other surveyors are prohibited by an ordinance of the Common-Hall, from surveying any squares or lots, or running lines within the city bounds, under the penalty of the legal fees of the city surveyor for every such offence. 3t

BROKER's OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

HE HAS FOR SALE,

A few Shares

IN THE

Manchester Turnpike ;

ALSO,

State Certificates,

Bearing six per cent. interest.

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below ; porticoes on each side ; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres ; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—law.D.&J 2am af.tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts : They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,

Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale-House—

Where he has for Sale.

A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,

of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has imported in the ship Rolla, captain Cottle, from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer GOODS,

WHICH he offers for sale on liberal terms, by wholesale and retail ; and by the ship Shepherdess from Liverpool, daily expected, he will receive a very extensive and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery.

May 1. ep6w

Notice

IS hereby given to the creditors of *Hooper & Tolér*, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the commissioners and assignees of their estate will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the first of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of their estate and effects ; when those creditors who have not proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

Marcus Elcan, }
William Temple, } Assignees.

Richmond, April 12th, 1805. tds

SALES AT AUCTION.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of Mr. JACOB BOCKIUS, *will be sold, on Friday 31st instant, (May) at the house formerly occupied by said Bockius in this city,*

FIVE very likely and valuable NEGROES, four of which are men, and well acquainted with the tanning business ; the other a woman, accustomed to house business : 2 COWS and 1 HEIFER ; 1 Double CHAIR and HARNESS ; 1 HORSE, SADDLE & BRIDLE ; 1 IRON CHEST—likewise, some excellent Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

BENJ'N. TATE, } *Ex'ors. of* J.
JOHN PROSSER, } Bockius.

May 10th, 1805. tds

THE Subscriber regrets that he should again be under the necessity of requesting those having claims against the above Estate, to bring them forward for payment ; and those indebted to the Estate, will please make immediate payment, or suits will be instituted. JOHN PROSSER.

VIRGINIA :

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 6th of March, 1805.

BETWEEN

John D. Orr, Plaintiff,

AND

Ferdinando Fairfax, Francis Keene, & Sarah Fairfax, Defendants,

THE *defendant Sarah Fairfax not having entered her appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country : On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel,* it is ordered, *that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff ; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.*

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

Or Twenty-Five if taken out of the state, and all necessary charges paid.

WENT off from my plantation, on James river, on Sunday the 14th this month, a Negro Man named JOHN. He is about 24 years of age ; five feet seven and a half inches high ; brown complexion ; well made ; stoops a little when walking ; down look ; a small scar on his neck ; had on when he went away a short blue cloth coat, grey cloth pantaloons, new shoes, and a white linen shirt. He may probably make toward the north, as I took him out of Baltimore jail 15 months ago, having got that far on his journey. All masters of vessels or other persons, are cautioned against taking him out of the county or state.

He has a pass and may get the date altered.

J. GUNN.

April 18.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, esq. back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to. January 1, 1805.

PRECIPITATE,

IMPORTED by Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, last winter, full 5 hands and a half high, will stand at my stable in Chesterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Petersburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the season, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the first of August next. Board of servants, *gratis* ; mares may be fed at two shillings per day. I have large and extensive pasturage, divided in five different inclosures, that mares with foal may be kept distinct from barren mares. One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any description.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse) dam by Herod, his grandam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare ; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's chesnut Arabian—Rockwood Bustler.

PERFORMANCE.

In the first spring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the first class of the Princes Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Peter Pepper, four having paid forfeit. In the same week he won the Bolton Stakes of 50 guineas each, beating Chambooe, Dragon and Pallafox ; seven paid forfeit. And in the same week he received 100 guineas forfeit from Lord Grosvenor's Radamanthus.

In 1792 he won 50l. at Guildfield, beating Dodge, Thunderbolt, Sarmgapatam and Stout ; the next day 50l. at the same place, beating Cardock and Griffin. He also won the King's 100 guineas at Lewes, beating Skyscraper, at three heats, the first being a dead heat. After which he was so highly esteemed that he become a stallion in his lordship's stud at 12 guineas a mare. This horse is the sire of the following running horses in England : Johnquil, Petworth, Matrana, Rosalba, Chesnut Colt out of Bobtail, Chesnut Colt out of Rosemary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louisa, Tipstaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymist, Clodhopper, Grey Filly his R. H. Lampadosa, Mars, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipstaff and Bobtail. THOMAS GOODE.

February 20th, 1805.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, opposite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well opposite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty-two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.—Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or leaser. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from so central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rose, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are the following articles :

LONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Quiltings and Dimities,
Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins,
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers,
8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths,
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' elegant laced white do.
Do. Tortoise-shell bent and braid Combs,
Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture,
Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,
Do. drab beaver do.
Do. do. patent silk do.
Umbrellas,
Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and furr'd,
Best Hemp Roles,
English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrease,
Prussian and Fig Blue,
Best Boiled Oil in jars,
Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (eotf.)

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, March term, 1805.

William Brown & Co. Complainants,
Against } In Chancery
Smyth Tandy and Nathan Ayres, Defts.

UPON *hearing the bill of the complainants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Smyth Tandy is not an inhabitant of this state ; It is ordered and decreed that unless the said Smyth Tandy shall appear here at May court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken for confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly ; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers of the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.*

A Copy—Teste,

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, b. c. a. c.

☞ I shall depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

May 4th, 1805. tiol

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,

WILL BE DISSOLVED

BY mutual consent, on Saturday the 11*th instant.*—All persons indebted to the said *firm*, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to *either* of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Jun'r, who are authorized to settle all accounts due *by or to the concern.*

ROBERT CAMBLE,
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Jun.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable to the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchantable country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and *punctual customers.*

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West-India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Allum Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes hhds. and casks,) Cotton and Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient *brick* Warehouses covered with *Slate*, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c.—Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments, will find their charges reasonable ; and may rely on their best exertions to afford satisfaction.

☞ The highest rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furr.

JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

THE SUBSCRIBER (*Robert Gamble, Sen.*) avails himself of this opportunity, to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public, his future services as a *COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city ; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Gratton, of Staunton ; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are once more earnestly requested to make *immediate* payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

DOCTOR WILSON

Has removed his *Apothecary Shop* to the lower floor of the Bell Tavern, where he has a general supply of

MEDICINES,

And other articles in the Apothecary line—among which are,

Peruvian Bark.	Manna.
Colombo.	Senna.
Augustura.	Glauber Salts.
Cascarilla.	Opium.
Simarouba.	Ipecacuanha.
Camomile Flowers.	Tartar Emetic.
Castor Oil.	Salt of Tartar.
Rhubarb.	Cream of Tartar.
Jalup.	&c. &c. &c.
Calomel.	

Also,

PAINTERS' COLOURS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Red and white Lead.	Verdigrise.
Spanish Brown.	Prussian Blue.
Yellow Ochre.	Drop Lake.
Flake White.	Patent Yellow.
Spanish Whiting.	&c. &c. &c.

He takes the liberty to observe, that every article of Medicine in his shop is of that quality only which he uses in his practice as a physician : that before the professed the practice of physic, he had the honor to have the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on him in the University of Pennsylvania : hence he presumes that his pretensions to judge of the quality of Medicine at least respectable.

Physicians, Merchants, and others, who may be pleased to patronize him, shall have their orders put up on the lowest terms.

☞ Persons of needy circumstances will be prescribed for, GRATIS, by paying the retail price of his Medicines

Richmond, May 14, 1805.

WILLIAM WARDLAW

HAS opened an APOTHECARY SHOP in Richmond, on the Main-street, opposite Mr. Taylor's vendue office. He has on hand a large importation of MEDICINE, of the best quality ; Shop Furniture, Mephitic Air Machines, Surgeons' Instruments, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. Physicians, merchants and families, will be supplied with every article in his line at reduced prices, for cash, or on the usual credit. Having been many years engaged extensively in the practice of physic, he considers himself a good judge of the quality of medicines, and he assures the public that every article which he offers for sale shall be good of its kind. Recipes from physicians will be put up with fidelity by himself or under his immediate inspection.

Richmond, January 15th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS to close his business in this place, as soon as possible, is induced to offer for sale, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz.—

A convenient two story Dwelling House, 24 feet square, having one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two good rooms in the garret ; a cellar with plank floor, and divided into three apartments, one used for cooking ; the yard inclosed with a brick wall seven feet high—the whole in good repair.—This tenement is situated near the Bell Tavern, on the cross street leading to the Rock Landing, and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire in the state of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

Eleven unimproved half acre Lots, on Shockoe Hill.

600 acres Military Land in Kenhawa county, on the waters of Old Town creek, a branch of [illegible] river, being part of a grant made to Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and [illegible] 1772.

25 tracts of Land in Montgomery county, containing 32,172¼ acres, the whole patented in my name, viz.

4,000 acres surveyed 3d April, 1786, in Montgomery county, on Cole river.

3080 acres surveyed 24th July, 1786, in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.

3062¼ acres surveyed 23d July, 1786, in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.

1000 acres surveyed 13th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

3210 acres surveyed 5th April, 1786, in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.

2138 acres surveyed 21st February, 1787, in same county, on Cole river.

320 acres, surveyed 2d February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stone.

1300 acres, surveyed 16th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.

95 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.

78 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the ford of said creek.

500 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the North fork of Mud river, that heads against the Guyandott.

1500 acres, surveyed 12th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

2000 acres, surveyed 8th May, 1786, in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.

1000 acres, surveyed 16th May, 1786, in same county, and on same river.

263 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on the head of Glade creek.

214 acres, surveyed 7th Feb. 1787, in same county, on the waters of Glade creek, on the south side thereof.

135 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.

154 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge.

228 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.

414 acres, surveyed 22d February, 1787, in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Piney river to Guyandott.

2000 acres, surveyed 26th February, 1787, in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.

416 acres surveyed 4th February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.

380 acres surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creek.

3,338 acres by survey 20th February, 1787, in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.

1,345 acres by survey 2d February 1787, in same county, on the head waters of little Blue-Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz :

350 acres by survey 1st June, 1796, in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.

400 acres surveyed 20th October, 1797, in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of White-day creek.

400 acres surveyed 15th November, 1797, in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year 1773.

1000 acres in same county, on the west of cheat-river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.

800 acres in same county, on Buffaloe creek, on a pre-emption right of David Gray.

250 acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.

891 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August 1787, on the waters of Piney river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.

435 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June, 1786, joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCorcle.

230 acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November, 1795, on the lead mine mill creek.

180 acres in Albemarle county, patent, dated 5th July 1787, on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, No's. 89, 90, 100, 101 and 109.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

Wm. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

NOTICE.

A PERSON well qualified to teach an English School, and the rudiments of Latin, may find an eligible situation in the ACADEMY of *Alexandria*. Satisfactory recommendations must be produced, and application made in person or by letter, to

A. HOLBROOK, *Teacher.*

April 27th, 1805. 4t

Blank Bills of Exchange

For Sale at this Office.